

## A "Helping Hand" Extended to the Middle Aged Woman

THERE comes a time in every woman's life when her organism undergoes an important change. This is a critical period. It is a time when a woman needs her full health and strength. For your own sake you should anticipate this turning point.



### Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

The latest in medical science is contained in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—new and revised edition of 1909, pages, only 31c. Address Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo.

has been recommended for over forty years as a tonic for women who are about to experience "the turn of life." It is helpful in the equalization of the circulation of the blood and in regulating the action of the bowels. Nervousness and low spirits disappear. Happiness and contentment take their place.

Sold in tablet or liquid form by Medicine Dealers—or send 50 cents for sample box

### For An Indian West Point.

Washington, Jan. 19 — The creation of an academy for the training of Indian boys in military science is proposed in a bill introduced today by Representative Stephens of Texas. The measure provides for the establishment of a "United States Indian military academy" at Carlisle, Pa., to train and maintain an Indian reserve corps for service in time of war.

The bill provides for the abandonment of the Indian academy at Carlisle and for the turning over of all the property of that institution to the proposed school.

The school is to be under the direction of a board of control consisting of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior and an officer of the army, and is to be placed in charge of an army officer chosen by the board.

Boys between the ages of 17 and 20 are to be received for military instruction. It is provided that the instruction shall be patterned after that at West Point.

### Try This for Neuralgia.

Thousands of people keep on suffering with Neuralgia because they do not know what to do for it. Neuralgia is a pain in the nerves. What you want to do is to soothe the nerve itself. Apply Sloan's Liniment to the surface over the painful part—do not rub it in. Sloan's Liniment penetrates very quickly to the sore, irritated nerve and allays the inflammation. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25 cents at any druggist and have it in the house—against colds, sore and swollen joints, lumbago, sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief.

Albert Gillen and W. F. Weis returned Saturday from St. Louis, where they have been attending the Hardware Dealers Convention.

### Stop the Child's Colds, They Often Result Seriously.

Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough are children's ailments which need immediate attention. The after-effects are often most serious. Don't take the risk—you don't have to. Dr. King's New Discovery checks the cold, soothes the cough, allays the inflammation, kills the germs and allows nature to do her healing work. 50 cents at your druggist. Buy a bottle today.

Miss Anna Phetzing went to Kansas City Saturday morning to hear John McCormack, the great Irish tenor, at the Convention Hall that night.

Call HARRY DUNFORD at the Lafayette Garage for prompt automobile service. He meets all trains.

Miss Kate Sibert of Central College went to Independence Saturday morning for a few days' visit.

## HOME MONEY TO LOAN

See J. Q. Plattenburg for Home Money Reasonable rates. No Commission.

### Yourself.

Your greatest enemy is yourself.

The only person who can drag you down into drunkenness, thievery, or uncleanness is yourself.

It is the fashion to talk much maudlin self-pity, and to blame environment, heredity, temperament, fate, and your fellow creatures for the evils that happen to you.

No real calamity ever crushed you that did not enter the door you unlocked yourself.

All hell could not make you despair, except yourself joined in.

Every stone in the edifice of your character was laid by your own hands.

Fate, malicious people, and other factors can threaten, hurt, and wound you; nothing and nobody can put you down but yourself.

You are your greatest enemy if you are a coward; but if you are brave, you are your greatest friend.

The one unquenchable light in the human soul—the one unconquerable force.

Only when you love yourself rationally are you qualified to love others helpfully.

Only when you revere yourself and fear yourself are you capable of reverence and fear toward God.

The world is but the mirror of yourself. Keep clean and you see clean men and women everywhere. Be cheerful, and all mankind smiles. Be unafraid of events and men, and the stars in their courses will fight for you.

Whether you be a convict in prison or a bedridden invalid or a betrayed wife or a victim of the conspiracy of men or of the accidents of fate, if you fall back upon yourself, believe in yourself, and are loyal to yourself, you will succeed.

Let all the world despise you—it makes no matter as long as you do not despise yourself.

Whatever the past may have been, begin now to stand for yourself, your best self, the high and great self that you know you are, away in the deep recesses of your heart.

Stand! Yield not an inch! Be faithful to yourself! And from this moment things shall take a turn.—Dr. Frank Crane in the Cosmopolitan.

If the bill introduced by Representative Frazier of Carter county become a law, which provides that no saloon can be located with five blocks of any educational, religious or charitable building, the saloons in in Block "42" will be wiped out.

J. F. Baumann of Marshall spent Friday night here with his sister, Mrs. D. E. Collard.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Prof. B. M. Little went to Kansas City Saturday to spend the day.

### For Sale.

Poland China Boars ready for service.

A. P. YOUNG, Near Prairie Church.

## INCREASE IN GOLD MINING.

Value of Output for 1914 Placed by U. S. Geological Survey and Bureau of the Mint at Nearly \$93,000,000.

The gold-mining industry of the United States had a prosperous year in 1914 and regained its normal condition, inasmuch as early returns indicate an output greater by nearly \$4,000,000 than that of 1913. Mr. H. D. McCaskey, of the U. S. Geological Survey, who is authority for these figures, adds that the production in 1913 was lower than for several years past and even in 1914 the output was considerably below that of any year in the period 1908-1912, when the high-water mark was reached. For 1914 the preliminary figures of the United States Geological Survey and the Bureau of the Mint indicate a total gold yield of \$92,823,500.

In Alaska the output of gold increased about \$300,000, the industry was generally prosperous and a large amount of dead work continued to be done preparatory to increased output from lode mines. The placer yield was about \$10,700,000, or the same as in 1913, and increases made in the Ruby, Seward Peninsula, Iditarod, and Hot Springs districts offset declines in output from Fairbanks and other camps. Abundant rainfall favored placer mining. About 26 gold-lode mines produced about \$5,100,000 in 1914, against \$4,814,813 from 30 mines in 1913. Juneau including the Treadwell and the great new Alaska-Juneau, Alaska-Gastineau, and other mines, continued to be the most important lode district.

In Arizona the mine production of gold increased about \$500,000 in 1914. The chief producers, the Tom Reed, Gold Road, Vulture, and Commonwealth mines, were active and produced more than half the total yield, the remainder coming largely from copper ores.

In California the mines produced over \$700,000 more than in 1913. The Grass Valley, Mother Lode, and other quartz mines continued active producers at depth, and the placer output, especially from the large dredging operations, was again large. The dredges alone produced 40 per cent of the total gold yield and over 90 per cent of the total placer output.

Colorado mines increased their yield by over \$1,500,000 above that of 1913, the greater part of this increase, or \$1,143,000, being made in the Cripple Creek district, where the mines and mills had another active year. Lake County (chiefly Leadville) made an important increase in gold output also, and smaller increases were made in Ouray and Dolores counties of the San Juan region, and in Boulder, Chaffee, Clear Creek, Summit, and Eagle counties. The gold yield declined somewhat in San Juan, San Miguel, and La Plata counties, of the San Juan region and in Mineral County (Creede).

In Idaho the mine output decreased over \$250,000, owing largely to the small output of the De Lamar mine, but the dredges in Lemhi and Boise counties had a prosperous year.

In Montana the mine yield increased over 14 per cent and the total production was about \$4,000,000, or more than for any year since 1906. The placers and the Southern Cross and North Moccasin mines enjoyed an active year.

Nevada mines showed a decrease of about 4 per cent, or over \$400,000, in gold output in 1914. The yield at the great Goldfield camp alone declined by over \$1,000,000, but this decrease was offset by increased yield from Tonopah, Fairview, Wonder, Round Mountain, National, Seven Troughs, and other camps. At Manhattan the output declined about 40 per cent.

In New Mexico the mine production increased nearly \$300,000, but in Oregon the output declined about \$20,000.

In South Dakota the mine output was normal. The great Homestake mines and mills were operated through the year, treating a slightly increased tonnage of slightly lower grade. The Golden Reward, Mogul, Trojan, Reliance, Wasp No. 2, and other mines and mills were generally active.

In Utah the mine output of gold decreased about 7 per cent, or over \$250,000, in 1914. The yield was principally from copper ores. The output from true gold ores has declined since the suspension of operations at Mercur.

The Philippine production has steadily increased and in 1914 passed the \$1,000,000 mark.

California again retains first rank in gold production in 1914, followed in order by Colorado, Alaska, Nevada, and South Dakota, as in 1913. Arizona and Montana have both passed Utah, however, which dropped to eighth place in 1914. As stated in the Geological Survey Press Bulletin one year ago, increased output of gold on any large scale is hardly to be expected from any of the States from the present outlook, and unless the great low-grade deposits of the Juneau district, in Alaska, now being prepared for large yield, step into the breach, or new discoveries are made elsewhere, the future domestic gold yield may show further decline from the high figures of recent years. Undoubtedly discoveries will be made, for much territory remains for the patient examination or reexamination by the indefatigable prospector, but the importance of such discoveries is necessarily beyond prophecy.

According to estimates from the records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the imports in 1914 comprised gold valued at \$58,122,000 and the exports were valued at \$242,711,000. The excess of exports over imports was therefore about \$184,589,000, against an excess of \$28,093,778 in 1913. The gold imported in 1914 was, as usual, in ore, bullion, and coin; \$37,759,000 came from Canada and the remainder chiefly from Japan, Mexico, and Central and South America. The exports, which were of especial interest in 1914, were about \$113,513,000 to Canada, \$92,323,000 to France and \$31,116,000 to England, and were mainly in United States coin and fine bars.

### "The Case of Belgium."

From the New York Times. Our German friends still manifest a good deal of anxiety as to the opinion and sentiment of America regarding the treatment by the Kaiser's Government of the kingdom of Belgium, the neutrality of which Germany guaranteed and violated. The document prepared, apparently, by Dr. Dernburg, intended to show that Belgium had negotiated with England to permit and aid the passage of English troops across Belgian territory in order to attack Germany, is familiar to our readers. It purports to be based on "official reports found in the secret archives of the Belgian Government after the occupation of Brussels." It is now being sent broadcast over the United States in a pamphlet containing "facsimiles of the documents," and is addressed to men and women supposedly of some standing in each community. There are three points of essential importance in the pamphlet which it is worth while to examine:

1. The report of Gen. Ducarme, chief of the Belgian Staff, to the Minister of War, giving interviews with Col. Barnardiston, British Military Attaché, is doubtless genuine. It shows that the two officers discussed, in 1906, in some detail, co-operation

of British and Belgian troops in case of war, including the landing of British forces at Dunkirk and Calais, on the French coast and their transport on Belgian railways; the number and distribution of the troops, &c. But the document itself discloses the sole aim and the absolute condition precedent of the dispatch of an English army: "Un envoi de troupes, d'un total de 100,000 hommes environ, était projeté pour le cas où la Belgique serait attaquée." This is translated in the pamphlet: "In case Belgium should be attacked, the sending of about 100,000 troops was provided for." "Contemplated" would be a stricter rendering of "projeté," but in the German translation it is quite clear that the plan was purely defensive and conditional. This is made still more definite by a marginal note of Gen. Ducarme to the paragraph relating to the landing on the French coast, as follows: "The entry of the English into Belgium would take place only after the violation of our neutrality by Germany." Here is complete evidence that no aggression on Germany was contemplated. Unless she attacked Belgium the plan would come to naught.

2. The second document purports to be a report of a conversation of the English Military Attaché, Lieut. Col. Bridges, with the Belgian General Jungbluth. It is alleged in the pamphlet that the document is "dated April 23rd." It bears no date but purports to relate to an occurrence on April 23. "It is presumed to belong to the year 1912." There is nothing to show the year in which it was prepared. It is a paper in indifferent typewriting, and anonymous. On this is based the statement that the British Attaché declared that his Government would have landed troops even if Belgium had not asked for assistance. The basis seems quite inadequate.

3. The pamphlet makes much of a report made in December, 1911, by Baron Greindl, Belgian Minister at Berlin, in which he warns his Government against the plans of the Entente Powers "to make us throw our lot in with them." The document is not given in full. The facsimile is confined to the first page, and is purely formal, except for the line "Very confidential" and the subject, "What will Belgium do in case of war?" If it is correctly quoted it shows that its author deeply distrusted the Governments that have since become the Allies. It would seem highly improbable that his own Government, thus warned, had put itself in the hands of Powers of the Entente. Taking all the documents together, we fail to find the slightest evidence that Belgium departed in any degree from its strict duty as a neutral and neutralized nation, or that it has done anything but strive to its utmost to defend its clear rights, which have wantonly and cruelly been violated by Germany.

### Pennsylvania R. R. To Be Dry.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is going "dry." After this month it will be impossible to get a drink anywhere on its system. At present there are only two bars in its stations, one at the New York station and one in the Broad street station, Philadelphia. The license at the New York station does not expire until September 30, but the bar is to be closed on January 30. In Philadelphia the license will not be renewed.

The railroad began its campaign against liquor some years ago, when an order was issued to employees warning them to avoid saloons and threatening the men with discharge if they drank while on duty. In 1912 the road barred intoxicants from its trains. Until last May there

## THE RURAL PRESS

The Local Paper a Most Useful Agency on the Farm—The Press, Pulpit and School a Trinity of Influence That Must Be Utilized in Building Agriculture.

### By Peter Radford

Lecturer National Farmers' Union

A broad campaign of publicity on the subject of rural life is needed in this state today to bring the problems of the farmers to the forefront. The city problems are blazoned upon the front pages of the metropolitan dailies and echoed in the country press, but the troubles of the farmers are seldom told, except by those who seek to profit by the story, and the glitter of the package oftentimes obscures the substance. A searching investigation into the needs of the farmers will reveal many inherent defects in our economic system that can be easily remedied when properly understood and illuminated by the power of the press.

The rural press, the pulpit and the school are a trinity of powerful influences that the farmer must utilize to their fullest capacity before he can occupy a commanding position in public affairs. These gigantic agencies are organized in every rural community and only await the patronage and co-operation of the farmers to fully develop their energy and usefulness. They are local forces working for the best interests of their respective communities. Their work is to build and their object is to serve. They prosper only through the development and prosperity of the community.

Every farmer in this state should subscribe for the local paper, as well as farm periodicals and such other publications as he may find profitable, but he should by all means subscribe for his local paper and no home should be without it. The local paper is part of the community life and the editor understands the farmer's problems. It is the local press that will study the local problems and through its columns deal with subjects of most vital importance to local life of the community.

### A Noble Task.

In too many instances the country papers mimic the city press by giving prominence to scandals, accidents and political agitation. The new rural civilization has placed upon the rural press renewed responsibilities, and enlarged possibilities for usefulness. It cannot perform its mission to agriculture by recording the frailties, the mishaps and inordinate ambitions of humanity, or by filling its columns with the echoes of the struggles of busy streets, or by enchanting stories of city life which lure our children from the farm.

It has a higher and nobler task. Too often the pages of the city dailies bristle with the struggle of ambitious men in their wild lust for power, and many times the flames of personal conflict sear the tender buds of new civilization and illuminate the pathway to destruction. The rural press is the governing power of public sentiment and must hold steadfast to principle and keep the ship of state in the roadstead of progress. The rural press can best serve the interests of the farmers by applying its energies to the solution of problems affecting the local community. It must stem the mighty life current that is moving from the farm to the cities, sweeping before it a thousand boys and girls per day. It has to deal with the fundamental problems of civilization at their fountain head. Its mission is to direct growth, teach efficiency and mold the intellectual life of the country, placing before the public the daily problems of the farmers and giving first attention to the legislative, co-operative, educational and social needs of the agricultural classes within its respective community.

### The Power of Advertising.

The influence of advertising is clearly visible in the homes and habits of the farmers, and the advertising columns of the press are making their imprint upon the lives of our people. The farmer possesses the things that are best advertised.

The farmer is entitled to all the advantages and deserves all the luxuries of life. We need more art, science and useful facilities on the farms, and many homes and farms are well balanced in this respect, but the advertiser can render a service by teaching the advantages of modern equipment throughout the columns of the rural press.

The farmers are in need of personal leadership. They have political leaders, but they need local industrial community and educational leaders.

were three stations which had restaurants in which liquor was sold, but on May 1 of last year the bar in the Pittsburg station was abolished.

### For Sale.

20 Poland-Duroc Pigs. Phone 834.

N. W. POTTER.